

## MC'REARY PUTS JOHNSON IN HOLE

HE WAS NOT EXPECTED TO  
ANNOUNCE.

Third House Proposed to Name Can-  
didate for Governor  
Easily.

BECKHAM HAS TO BE KEPT OUT

Louisville, Aug. 5.—The Post's Frankfort correspondent says: The declaration of former United States Senator James B. McCreary, of Madison county, that he will seek the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of governor, puts a new phase on the situation in the contest for this nomination, putting into the running the man who will be the leading contestant, probably, against Congressman Ben Johnson, of Nelson county.

The declaration of Senator McCreary was a surprise to Mr. Johnson and his friends throughout the state. They have always maintained that the Madison man would not become a candidate, that is, an active one, but would always remain in a "receptive" mood, which they have figured would amount to nothing as against the active campaign of the Fourth district candidate.

McCreary in Earnest.

Responding, as he feels, to the call of thousands of Democrats throughout Kentucky, who are anxious to get behind a man free from factional alliances of the last few years within the Democratic party, Senator McCreary has written a friend here that he will go into the campaign with all the vim and vigor he has shown in campaigns of the past, and that he will make a county and district campaign of it from now until the nominee is chosen next year.

From time to time it has been rumored that every district in Kentucky would have a candidate for the governorship, and that the state convention would be a regular old-time affair, with the "favorite son" to divide and split it into factions, and allow the Shaekleford-Vreeland-Brown-Cutchen coterie of politicians, who dominated the last general assembly, to dictate not only the nomination for governor, but the ticket in its entirety.

Beckham-Brown Fight.

This was the plan before Senator McCreary entered the running. What it will be in the future days of the campaign it is hard to determine.

With this plan in view an interesting angle of it has just been attempted to be carried out here in Franklin county, but the planners figured badly. Through the assistance of the state prison commissioners, Brown, McCutchen and Fogg, and under the leadership of Brown, former governor Beckham was to be kept off the delegation from either Franklin or Nelson counties, his old home, to the state convention, always figuring, of course, as they have, that there will be a state convention to select the party nominees.

To keep Beckham a "dead one" in politics, as Brown said to a leading Democrat here, he, Brown, wanted control of the Franklin county executive committee, which will have control of affairs in shaping up for the delegation to the state convention.

To accomplish this, Brown collaborated with Managing Editor Graham Vreeland, of the Courier-Journal, and they hit upon John H. Stuart, an employee on Vreeland's local paper, as the successor to John D. Griffin, the present chairman of the Franklin county committee, and who is allied with the Beckham wing of the party in this county.

"How is your new village band getting along with its rehearsals?"

"We don't have rehearsals; we started right in giving band concerts."

Judge.

That store at 312 Broadway is showing the only complete line of Embroidery Flouncings in Paducah. They are offering a 75c lot at 49c, which is a decided bargain. They also show a handsome lot of white and figured Flaxons in 39c and 25c qualities at 15c and 19c. Also, a most complete line of Hair Goods which they are closing out at half price. 12 1/2c, 15c and 19c Gingham are all placed in one lot and offered at 10c.

## PRESIDENT AND INSURGENTS TALK

PROPRIETOR OF KANSAS CITY  
STAR AIRS HIS VIEWS.

Says Kansas and Iowa Have Killed  
Commission—Declares Ballinger  
Is but a Simpleton.

HE LAUDS COL. ROOSEVELT.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 4.—Triumphant insurgency of the Kansas brand stalked abroad in Beverly when Col. William R. Nelson, of Kansas City, wheeled into town in the wake of the Kansas-Iowa upset.

Col. Nelson is as large as Taft and a big man in his community. As editor and proprietor of the Kansas City Star he played a conspicuous part in making Taft president.

"I am very fond of Taft," said he solemnly, before going out to the summer white house, "and was very much interested in his election."

"Do you think the president can be re-elected, colonel?" he was asked.

"Now," replied Nelson, putting a broad grin into play, "don't ask me foolish questions."

"The result in Kansas," said he, "Oh, my heart's not broken. Iowa? I'm bearing up well under it."

"What does it all mean?" the colonel was asked.

"Simply that the Republican party has not kept its pledges, particularly with regard to the tariff. You just watch Kansas and you will see what the rest of the country will do."

"The fact is that there has never been a time when the Democrats nominated a man who ought to be elected that he was not elected, as you will see in the case of Tilden and Cleveland. The Republicans imagine that the war is still on and they are standing on the past glory of the party."

"How far did Secretary Ballinger influence the result in Kansas?" was asked of the fighting editor.

"I don't think he influenced it at all," was the reply. "And as to the matter of getting rid of him now, if I was Taft and held on to Ballinger so long, I think I would keep him to the end. Ballinger is only a simpleton."

Kansas Is O. K.

"There's nothing the matter with Kansas," continued Colonel Nelson, as he waited for the word that the president would see him. "But there is this point to be borne in mind with regard to Kansas. A great many of the people there are either those who made the state or their sons, and the traditions are held fresh in mind, as against the older communities, where several generations have passed and the good old traditions have become obsolete."

The house of representatives, Col. Nelson believed, will be anti-Cannon and opposed to all that Cannon represents.

As a parting shot before starting out for his social call, the colonel took a flyer into the future. Presidential possibilities were mentioned, and he was asked if he would support Judson Harmon.

"Not against Theodore Roosevelt," he replied quickly. "But do you think he can come back?"

"Come back!" drawled Nelson.

"Huh! Why, he'd sweep the country. But I don't think he will run again unless he has to."

"He's been stirring things up in Pennsylvania."

"Yes," replied Nelson, "and you will notice that he went to the coal mines instead of the National City bank, and to Father Curran instead of J. Pierpont Morgan."

"Going to talk politics with the president?" was asked as he got into his motor car.

"Not if I can help it," he said, but evidently he could not help it, for

with a hearty slap on the shoulder the president received "Old Bill" Nelson on the front porch, backed him into a corner, and they talked politics for an hour with a whole lot of laughter thrown in. What they discussed was never given out for publication, and Colonel Nelson motored back to his summer home at Magnolia without returning to Beverly.

Supreme Court Justice White and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and George Peabody Westmore were dinner guests at the Burgess Point cottage, and at about 9 o'clock they, together with the president, Mrs. Taft, Secretary Norton and Captain Butt, boarded the Mayflower for the sail across the bay to Princetown early tomorrow morning, where the president will dedicate the Pilgrim monument and review the fleet. The president will return to Beverly tomorrow evening.

Almost immediately the Mayflower will sail for Boston, where on Saturday morning she will take aboard President Montt, of Chile, and bring him to Beverly, where the president will entertain him at luncheon. Secretary Knox is coming to Beverly to participate in this function.

Captain Butt and Lieutenant Rowe, of the Mayflower, have been assigned as aides to escort President Montt from Boston to Beverly.

President L. E. Johnson, of the Norfolk and Western railroad, called on the president. Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, and Mrs. Bryce were also guests at Burgess Point. The ambassador announced this afternoon that early in September he would start on a tour around the coast to South America, stopping at Panama to inspect the work on the canal.

## AFTER RECRUITS

SERGEANTS WILL MAKE TRIPS  
OVER THEIR DISTRICT.

Sergeant Kresky Will Go to Mis-  
souri First—Expect to Make a  
Big Showing.

Orders have been received at the local army recruiting station for a canvass of parts of Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee for new soldiers for the United States army.

Sergeant Joseph Kresky, who made several trips last year, will leave August 15 for East Prairie, Mo., which will be the first town he will visit. His second trip will be to Sikeston, Mo., on August 22 and at Marion, Ill., on a later date. Sergeant C. A. Blake is preparing an itinerary for Sergeant Kresky that will keep him absent from the local station until the first of the year.

These trips are taken in order that applicants, who are unable to come to Paducah, may have a chance to enlist. A large territory is covered and some fine material can be found in this way only. From now on the number of recruits is expected to reach an unprecedented figure for the local office. The local station holds a record of taking in large numbers and has received much praise for its work.

## SENATOR GORE

(Continued From Page One.)

leged offer of a bribe of \$25,000 in connection with the \$20,000,000 Indian land deal, Senator Gore told the committee the time and place at which the alleged bribe was offered.

Senator Gore said Congressman C. E. Creager, representative of the Third Oklahoma district, also had been approached in connection with the bribery offer.

"Mr. Creager told me so," said Mr. Gore.

"He also told me to go ahead and make these charges and he would stand by me, giving his testimony."

The bribe was offered at Washington, the senator testified, on May 6, by Mr. Hammond, former national Republican committeeman from Oklahoma.

Senator Gore declared that when he frowned upon the bribery proffer Hammond said the amount might be raised to \$50,000.

"Hammond also told me that Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, and Congressman B. S. McGuire, of Oklahoma, were interested in the McMurray contracts," testified Senator Gore.

"And while I am about it, I might as well tell," he said, "that an official higher up in the government was also interested in the deal."

Sherman Is Named.

Vice President Sherman was then named by Senator Gore as the man

quoted higher up in connection with the McMurray contracts.

"When he named persons higher up I held up my hands in astonishment and said: 'Is it possible that a person so high in the United States government could lay himself open to such an imputation?'"

"Well," replied Hammond, "this is lots of money, you see."

The bribery offered Senator Gore followed his opposition to the approval by congress of what are known as the McMurray contracts, which affected the Choctaw and the Chickasaw tribes of Indians.

Big Attorneys Fee.

By these contracts, he said, J. F. McMurray, an attorney, and associates, were to receive 10 per cent of the profits on the sale of 450,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands belonging to the Indians. As a New York syndicate stood ready to pay \$20,000,000 for the lands, the 10 per cent to the McMurray interests for "attorneys' fees" would realize \$2,000,000, said the senator.

Senator Gore appeared before the special investigating committee, which convened here, as a direct result of charges made by him in the United States senate on June 24. When called upon by the chairman of the committee, Charles H. Burke, of South Dakota, to testify, Senator Gore told his story.

Offer Was Raised.

"When I scoffed at the offer of a bribe even, it was raised to \$50,000 as Hammond suggested it might be," testified Senator Gore.

"My visitor (Hammond) in my office at Washington, went on to say that other members of congress were interested in the contracts. He said Senator Curtis was interested and Congressman McGuire, of Oklahoma, was interested, and then he mentioned the name of a man higher up in the government."

"I was appalled when I heard that name," said the senator.

"What was the name of that man higher up?" asked Chairman Burke.

"Well," replied Senator Gore, "I don't like to say. Indeed, I could not repeat it without a great deal of reluctance."

"Now, Senator Gore," Mr. Burke explained, "this committee has come here to get all the facts and we want you to tell all you know."

"Well, as that is true," responded Mr. Gore, "I will tell all I know. The man mentioned as higher up and interested in the McMurray contracts was Vice President Sherman."

No further questions were asked concerning the mention of Vice President Sherman.

On cross-examination by C. B. Ames, counsel for Mr. McMurray, Mr. Gore testified as to the relations existing between himself and Hammond.

Roosevelt Refused.

"In 1903," said Senator Gore, "President Roosevelt refused to give his approval to certain contracts which McMurray had secured with the Indians as tribes. Under the law the contracts made with the tribes of Indians were not valid until approved by the president. In the same year McMurray procured contracts individually with about 10,000 of the Indians whereby the Indians were to give 10 per cent of the gross receipts in the sale of their lands."

"McMurray came to my office in Washington and wanted me to support his contracts. I told him I would not do so, but on the other hand, I thought it would be absurd for the Indians to pay that vast sum of money for services which the government was in duty bound to perform."

Interests Were Active.

The McMurray interests and others went to President Roosevelt and I went to Mr. Roosevelt, urging him not to approve of the contracts. It was notable how active were the McMurray interests. When I called on the secretary of the interior, Ballinger, to protest against this, I was told not to talk so loud, as ex-Senator Long, of Kansas, was present and he was interested in the contracts.

"I had introduced in the senate a

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| Pants up to \$7.00, | now..... | \$4.95 |
| Pants up to \$8.50, | now..... | \$5.95 |

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|--|----------|--------|
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| Wash Suits up to \$2.00,                 | now..... | \$1.48 |
| Wash Suits up to \$3.50,                 | now..... | \$1.98 |
| Boys' Suits up to \$4.00,                | now..... | \$2.75 |
| Boys' Wool Suits up to \$5.50, now.....  |          | \$3.85 |
| Boys' Wool Suits up to \$6.50, now.....  |          | \$4.35 |
| Boys' Wool Suits up to \$8.50, now.....  |          | \$5.25 |
| Boys' Wool Suits up to \$12.00, now..... |          | \$6.85 |

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